

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 27 | Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$6 a Year.

NUMBER 115

The United States government has already paid its soldiers \$700,000,000 in pensions.

Dorsey will be in the democratic fold next year. Whenever a republican is caught in the act of stealing and he is prosecuted, he goes over to the democrats immediately.

Mr. Watterson will try to show the country that he can do two remarkable things in the same campaign: Raise the "old ticket" from the dead, and keep the tariff question out of the democratic platform.

The Wisconsin pharmaceutical association will hold its fourth annual meeting at La Crosse, August 14-16. A large exhibition of pharmaceutical goods, from all the leading wholesale houses in the country, is promised.

The capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph company is \$80,000,000, and all but \$16,000,000 over is what is known as "water." It declares dividends on the \$80,000,000, whereas the amount invested is only \$16,000,000.

Public sentiment is turning in the direction of a strong wish that Mrs. Langtry would have some excuse to visit Europe. Herself and her private car, with Freddie always by, have been advertised quite enough.

The greatest ball lake Geneva ever saw was on Wednesday evening, given in honor of the Wisconsin press association. Governor Rusk and ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild and many other prominent gentlemen and ladies of the state gave presence to the occasion, and it was the grandest fashionable gathering ever convened in the village.

While the cholera is rapidly spreading in Egypt, there is no ground for fears that it will visit this country this year. It may possibly find its way to Europe, visiting some of the Italian and French cities, but it will hardly go farther north than that, as the quarantine system in Europe like that in this country, is pretty thoroughly effective. This fact confirms the belief that the cholera will not make its ravage in this country.

The Milwaukee Sentinel shows a good deal of enterprise as will be seen from the following: "For the past two years the Sentinel has not depended entirely upon the associated press for gathering the news. The private wires over which special dispatches are nightly dashed directly into the editorial rooms are still in operation, and enable it to publish the events of the day, notwithstanding the inability of the Western Union company to handle the associated press business."

The telegraphers' strike does not seem to have interfered with the gathering of news by the Chicago and Milwaukee papers. Their columns were as full as usual this morning. Non-brotherhood men are flocking to the telegraph offices in large numbers, and the prospects are that the wires can be managed without the strikers. Strikes are a bad thing in any branch of business, and it is regretted that the difficulty between the operators and the companies could not be adjusted without a strike.

The public generally will sympathize with the Telegraphers' brotherhood in their effort to secure higher wages. All over the United States the operators on the Western Union lines have been receiving low wages. Sixty dollars a month was the average for men operators, and only \$35 for women. A short time ago, the committee of the brotherhood called upon the managers of the Western Union and presented the claims of the operators, which were an increase of 15 per cent. in the wages, and a decrease in the number of hours of labor each day, which would be equal to about 27 per cent increase. The managers refused to grant the increase and the strike is the result. One reason why the public sympathize with the operators is that the Western Union is a close-listed and a greedy corporation. It is a powerful monopoly in the true sense of the word, and has no heart and no conscience. Its whole aim is to crush all other telegraphic lines, and declare large dividends. It is one of the most successful money-making corporations in this country, and its millions are made out of the long hours and the low wages of its operators. The average wages paid is only \$60 a month. It makes no difference how faithful an operator is, his wages remain the same. A young man may be ever so industrious and competent, and the managers of the great corporation take no notice of him. He plods along year after year with hardly a hope of promotion, or any increase in his wages. On the railway lines, the case is far different. The companies keep an eye on a good operator, and if he is industrious, efficient and sober, they promote him as fast as possible; the Western Union telegraph company pays no attention and doesn't care whether the young man or the young woman rises or falls in position. For all these reasons public sentiment favors the strikers. The telegraph company can pay more than \$60 on an average, because it is a rich corporation and makes its millions without much risk and very little struggle. A corporation should pay its employees what their services are worth, and what it is able to pay. If this were done, there would be no strikes.

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns,

wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Sterns & Baker.

## LIGHTNING STRIKES.

The Great Telegraph Strike Comes off on Time.

At the Signal the Operators Leave Their Desks and March Out.

Both Sides Content of Success—The Latest Situation—The Strike General as A Maxx about Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The promised strike of telegraphers throughout the country occurred at the hour agreed on. In Chicago the day operators, numbering about 150, came down to work as usual, and took their places at the instruments, but there was a suppressed excitement which showed plainly what was in the wind. The situation was definitely understood on both sides. If the operators were at their desks at noon, either a collapse of the strike or a backdown on the part of the company would be considered the only solution which had been reached. The usual complement of men went over from the Western Union office to the board of trade at half-past 9, and at that hour there were no signs of a strike. At 10 o'clock a few of the leading members of the brotherhood gathered about the corner of La Salle and Washington streets, but the crowd did not swell till half an hour later. Then the streets began to be blocked, and it was almost impossible to force passage through them. By 10:55 several thousand people were collected in the streets and as a report had got abroad that the signal was to be given at that minute a cheer was sent up. No strikers appeared, however, and a feeling of disappointment was perceptible in the ranks of the crowd. As each minute passed, however, the interest grew more intense. Meanwhile the operating room at the top of the Western Union building was the theatre of an intensely interesting scene. Two or three rooms before 11 Sup't. T. B. T. entered the room, and the managers of the office formed a small group about him near the door. A few of the operators looked up curiously, but the majority kept steadily at their work. The minute-hand pointed to 12 and still there was no movement. A couple of minutes more passed and there was no interruption in the steady click of the hundreds of instruments. "By Jove!" said one of the managers, "I believe the thing is a fizzle." "Wait," replied another. The waiting was not long. As the minute-hand on the clock marked five minutes after 12, or exact noon at New York, one of the operators in the centre of the room got up curiously and nodded to some one in the doorway. A second later half a dozen men in different parts of the room were putting on their coats as if going to lunch. Others glanced at the individual in the door, who was W. M. Reynolds, a prominent member of the brotherhood, then at their fellow-operators, and within two or three minutes had almost entirely ceased. Quickly the men formed in twos and marched quietly out of the room in an orderly manner. Some stopped to shake hands with the managers, and there was an occasional exclamation of surprise on the part of the latter as some operator who had been considered "reliable" had joined the procession. When about half the operators had left the rooms the young ladies who had been in charge of the Wheatstone instruments appeared and joined the ranks of the strikers. A place was made for them, and several operators expressed their appreciation of their action, but there was no noisy demonstration. Within three minutes from the time of giving the signal the strikers had all left the operating room. It was then discovered that just a dozen telegraphers, including two ladies, remaining at the instruments. Messing girls and boys, chief operators, and managers, however, were scattered about, and in two or three minutes it would have been difficult to learn how many had actually remained at the desks. The chief operators made a list, necessarily short, of the telegraphers they had left, and then the work of filling the places of the strikers was begun. A number of officials and clerks who are telegraphers were at once put to work, and persons who had applied for places in anticipation of the strike were assigned to desks as fast as possible.

In the meantime the strikers had emerged from the west door of the building, waving their hats and marching two abreast. As the crowd caught sight of them a tremendous cheer went up, which was repeated again and again. The noise reached the men on change, and they crowded down on the sidewalk to add their tribute of applause, which was unusually hearty. When the lady operators appeared the applause was frantic. The crowd surged around the strikers and urged them to "stick to it," with other like encouraging remarks indicative of good will. The Western Union operators were joined by those from the Baltimore & Ohio and Mutual Union offices, and then the procession took its march for the headquarters in Ullie's Hall on North Clark street. It was vociferously cheered all along the route. The crowd lingered about the Western Union office for fifteen or twenty minutes, but gradually dwindled away, and by noon the scene in the vicinity did not differ materially from any other day.

When Ullie's Hall was reached the operators crowded in and soon every chair was taken. As several chief operators who had been considered doubtful arrived, they were enthusiastically cheered, as were a number of telegraphers who were not members of the brotherhood, but who proposed to "stand by the boys." In all, at least 250 operators were in the halls, including some fifteen or twenty young ladies who were the objects of special consideration. The meeting was called to order by President A. J. Morris, who succeeded in making himself heard after several minutes of continuous applause. He spoke encouragingly to the men, and during his speech a note was read from a member of the board of trade saying he sympathized with the operators to the extent of \$100 when they needed it. The statement was also made that hundreds of other business men would do likewise. Telegrams were read from the New York assembly, and President Jarrett giving encouragement. Mr. Morris concluded as follows:

"Last of all, be calm and patient. Don't boast, don't threaten, don't do any violence. Let the ladies go to their homes and await the issue with the assurance that we will defend their rights. Let the brothers stay away from the company's offices. Here is the place for them. And let the people understand that we know how to act. Let every member his own keeper."

The members then held a secret session, at which several new members were initiated.

"You must remember," said one of the members at the close of the meeting, "that those here are only about one-third of the operators who quit work. None of the night operators are here, but men from the smaller offices are coming in all the time. Look at Mr. —, one of the chief operators, whom the company was sure would stay. When there's Miss —, who just got up and walked out of the Western Union office all alone. Plucky girl! There'll be a lot more desertions before night. So far as the going out was con-

cerned it was a complete success. Hardly a man went back on us. All we've got to do now is to hang together, and the day is ours."

One of the humorous incidents of the strike was the posting of a sign at one of the outside offices of the Western Union to the effect: "Closed while watering stock."

THE WESTERN UNION.

"We will take the strikers back," was the decision of Col. R. C. Clowry, general superintendent of the western division, which is all the territory west of Pennsylvania, to a press representative. "Only, however, on certain conditions."

"What is that?"

"That they withdraw from the Brotherhood of Telegraphers."

"And do you think they will do it?"

"We do not care whether they will or not. We are perfectly independent."

"They made such a stipulation, what address would that have in the future?"

"I don't care," Mr. Clowry responded, "what they could or what they could not do. They did not show us any money. It was a matter of life and death with us, and they left us—waited right out without giving us a minute's notice. Long before the strike we had decreased the time of a working day to nine hours, and given them other concessions. Now their demands are equal to a 30 per cent. increase. We could not pay it, and we have chosen the alternative. So have they, and they will have to abide by it."

"If they agreed to withdraw from the brotherhood, would you accede to their demands?"

"That I do not know; but what I do know is that we have been but very slightly inconvenienced by the strike. We have eighty men at work now, who are ample sufficient to transact our traffic without much delay, and by to-morrow we will have others. In New York 150 men remained in the main office, and reports from there are encouraging. Overland circuits from here to San Francisco are all right, and throughout my division I have nothing to complain of. One-third of our men on the board of trade remained. As a matter of fact, but a small proportion of the operators on the lines of railroads and the like, the strike was the report which gained wide circulation that Gen. Grant was dead. It had its origin in the strike, and was a particular evidence of the misconception and misapprehension of a telegram. In the noon edition of an afternoon paper the startling announcement was made in large capitals, "Grant Is Dead." The article which followed the head line was a local, and stated that at noon a rumor had been widely distributed on the board of trade that Gen. Grant had suddenly dropped dead somewhere, the location not being given. Below a short dispatch from New York confirmed the rumor, the confirmation being made by the stock exchange. It transpired subsequently that the telegraphers of Indianapolis had selected, the sentence, "Gen. Grant dropped dead," as the passing word for the strike, and that out of this peculiar selection the publication had resulted. The sentence was agreed upon at a meeting of the Indianapolis operators Wednesday night; the chief man of the order in the Western Union office was to pronounce it when instructions arrived to strike, and on its pronunciation the operators were to rise and leave their keys. In some manner the Associated Press included the signal in its report of the Indianapolis strike.

GEN. GRANT'S REMOVED DEATH.

The most exciting and remarkable feature of the strike was the report which gained wide circulation that Gen. Grant was dead. It had its origin in the strike, and was a particular evidence of the misconception and misapprehension of a telegram. In the noon edition of an afternoon paper the startling announcement was made in large capitals, "Grant Is Dead." The article which followed the head line was a local, and stated that at noon a rumor had been widely distributed on the board of trade that Gen. Grant had suddenly dropped dead somewhere, the location not being given. Below a short dispatch from New York confirmed the rumor, the confirmation being made by the stock exchange. It transpired subsequently that the telegraphers of Indianapolis had selected, the sentence, "Gen. Grant dropped dead," as the passing word for the strike, and that out of this peculiar selection the publication had resulted. The sentence was agreed upon at a meeting of the Indianapolis operators Wednesday night; the chief man of the order in the Western Union office was to pronounce it when instructions arrived to strike, and on its pronunciation the operators were to rise and leave their keys. In some manner the Associated Press included the signal in its report of the Indianapolis strike.

CINCINNATI, O.—R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent: Everything is working elegantly in this district. No themes or managers left us. Every office is fully equipped except Cincinnati. We have thirty-five now and more are coming from all directions.

ST. LOUIS.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at St. Louis, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

L. A. BAKER.

OMAHA, Neb.—We will have nearly a full force at all the principal points in this district by to-morrow morning. There are any number of volunteers. Don't worry about that.

J. J. DICKEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Full regular force at San Francisco. There were twenty-eight operators and sixteen joined the strike. At twelve, all vacancies will be filled to capacity.

F. JAYNES.

CLEVELAND, O.—Good working forces are on duty at Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo, and more are coming in. There is no trouble at other offices in this district.

E. P. WRIGHT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In this district our circuits were all manned by 3 p.m.

W. MICHAEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—We are all right at independent Western Union offices. Anderson, Ind., Beloit, LaPorte, O., Cambridge City, Ind., Columbus, Ind., Crawfordsville, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Green Castle, Ind., Greenfield, Ind., Jeffersonville, Ind., Kokomo, Ind., Lafayette, Ind., Lebanon, Ind., Logansport, Ind., Madison, Ind., Marion, Ind., Mattoon, Ill., Muncie, Ind., New Albany, Ind., Paris, Ill., Paul, Ill., Peru, Ind., Piqua, O., Rockford, Ill., St. Louis, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., Waukegan, Ind.

ST. LOUIS—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at St. Louis, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

L. A. BAKER.

CHICAGO.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Chicago, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

NEW YORK.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at New York, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

L. A. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Philadelphia, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. J. MORRIS.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Western Union offices are deserted. We have no fear of the strike.

W. MICHAEL.

PHILADELPHIA.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Philadelphia, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

TOLEDO.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Toledo, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

DETROIT.—Sixty-nine operators, which is the full day force, are on duty at Detroit, working every circuit. There is no trouble in the southwest.

J. J. DICKEY.

# THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 20

The Daily and Weekly Gazette can be found at the bookstores of James Sutherland & Sons, and R. W. King's.

## FIRE IN THE DOCKS.

The Flames Lick Up \$500,000 Worth of Property in the Brooklyn Docks.

One Man Known to Be Drowned and Twelve Others Badly Injured.

New York, July 20.—Shortly before 11 o'clock the engineer and fireman who had charge of one of the steam-boiling machines on the pier at C. B. Bartlett & Co.'s stores on Fulton street, Brooklyn, proceeded to draw the fire from beneath the boiler. There was a still breeze blowing from the river at the time, and some sparks were carried among the jute which was lying about on the wharf. In a moment there was a dense blaze and a column of smoke. The long pier opposite pierhouse No. 2 was inclosed for storage of goods, and this was immediately filled with smoke. The sheds ignited and were soon a mass of flame. The fire was communicated to three sailing vessels which were lying alongside the pier, and the lighter Atlantic, which was loaded with \$900 bales of jute. The sailing vessels were the bark Col. Adams, the bark Perseverance, and the ship Lawrence Delap. They were all large vessels, and could not be moved readily. Two—the Col. Adams and the Perseverance—which were nearer the end of the pier were cut adrift, but they were burning very fiercely, and all the seamen had to jump overboard to save their lives. There were twenty-five or thirty men in the water swimming for the different piers. Among the number were a dozen or more longshoremen, who were working at the end of the pier at the time, and whose avenue of escape had been cut off by the fire. The heat and smoke drove them overboard and they had to swim for their lives. One of their number, William Cuthbert, sank and was drowned before assistance could reach him. A large number of firemen had gathered on the inclosed pier for the purpose of doing more effectual work, when suddenly the structure about them fell with a terrible crash, and the majority of them were fastened among the burning debris. The other firemen, who were working at the time on the main dock, although horrified at the accident, and fearing that their companions had met with almost instant death, began at once the work of rescue. With the assistance of the police and longshoremen, the unfortunate men were taken out. They presented a most pitiful sight, being blackened by the burning embers and covered with burns and cuts. The following is a list of the injured:

Thomas Ryan, engine No. 7, head and legs injured; James Roberts, engine No. 8, body and legs; Samuel Love, engine No. 5, legs and arms; Frank Duffly, engine No. 5, severe internal injuries; Frank Carroll, engine No. 5, head; James Conners, engine No. 5, head and body; William O'Brien, engine No. 7, head; James Riley, acting engineer of engine No. 7, body; Robert McDougal, truck No. 3, very severely injured internally and externally. He was taken to the hospital in Chief Novins' carriage; Peter McNamee, truck No. 3, badly injured about the head; John Leo, engine No. 3, was struck by a horse and knocked overboard. Those who were badly injured were removed to the Long Island college and St. Peter's hospital. The Delap is a very large iron-cased vessel, and was loaded with jute and saltpeter. A portion of her cargo had been burned, and was stored in the warehouse. She was lying abreast of the stores, and the flames poured heavy streams of water into her, but she burned nearly to the water's edge before the flames were extinguished. The loss on her will be \$150,000.

The lighter Atlantic turned bottom upward while they were trying to get her away from the dock. The Col. Adams burned at the end of the pier. The Perseverance floated down opposite Wall street forty feet in a blaze. She is a total loss. Capt. James Grove, of the Lawrence Delap, was on the pier at the time, and could not board his vessel. He was nearly crazed for his wife and child, and all his valuables were on board. He could hear the shouts of the men and the roar of the flames, but the dense smoke shut off his view, and he ran up and down the wharf in an agony of suspense. Presently the wind cleared up the smoke, and he saw the men lowering his wife and child over the side of the vessel to a tug boat that had steamed up to render any assistance possible. So rapid was the progress of the flames, and so intense was the heat that the crew were compelled to jump overboard and swim for their lives. The East river bridge was crowded with spectators, who had a good view of the fire. The Heights were also crowded with people. J. W. Parker & Co., corner of New and Beaver streets, are the agents and consignees of the Col. Adams and the Lawrence Delap. "The Col. Adams," Mr. Parker said, "was a large bark built in Scotland. She was consigned to us, and we are partial owners. It is a terrible loss, though just the amount of the insurance I cannot now give. She had just arrived from Calcutta with a full cargo of jute. She was chartered to take a cargo of oil to Yokohama, and was to commence that trip in ten days. She was not fully insured.

The building known as Harbeck's stores was \$50 feet long by 60 feet wide. It was entirely destroyed with its contents. The aggregate loss, including the vessels burned, will amount to \$500,000. About 50 per cent of this is covered by insurance.

## THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

The Big Show at Louisville.—President Arthur.—A Fruit Show.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The great southern exposition, for which ample buildings have been erected and other necessary arrangements made, will be formally inaugurated one week from Wednesday next—August 1—and will continue for 100 days. All the buildings are complete, and the space is being rapidly taken up by exhibitors. The applications for exhibits are already sufficiently large to guarantee a very extensive and very interesting exposition of southern products and industries. President Arthur, accompanied by members of his cabinet, Lieutenant-General Phil Sheridan, and other national leaders, will be present on the occasion of the opening of the exposition. In connection with the exposition there will be an exhibition of fruits from all parts of the Union from August 15 to September 1, competition in which will be open to all. Over \$2,000 will be offered in fruit premiums.

A Mormon with Wives to Spare. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., July 10.—Bishop Knudson of Utah county, has been arrested for placing dynamite under a bed, and blowing up and severely injuring two of his wives.

Mrs. Langtry.

And other famous women have won a reputation for facial beauty. A fine complexion makes one handsome, even though the face is not of perfect mould. Burdock Blood Eaters act directly upon the circulation, and give the skin a clearness and smoothness otherwise unattainable.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

## KEELEY'S MOTOR.

The Machine "All Right" Against Exhibition Promised "Next Month."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—A correspondent of the Courier-Journal says: I met to-day the chief support of that psychological puzzle of the age—the Keeley motor. Mr. Frank G. Green was a prosperous manufacturer of iron pipe until he became infatuated with the motor in 1874 and neglected business. Bankruptcy ensued. Since then he has been Keeley's chief supporter, the treasurer of the company, and constant friend of the wildest fraud of the times. I knew Mr. Green when he was in the iron business, and when we meet I never fail to ask him how the motor is coming on. Some times he invites me to a little office he has in the Keeley building and shows me pictures of the motor and reads me Mr. Keeley's latest explanation of this great discovery, which might just as well be written in Choctaw for all the sense that they convey. To-day it was the same story that I have heard for the last ten years.

"It's all right this time," he said; "there's no mistake about it now. Our 500-horse power engine is all ready to be put together. By the middle of next month we shall give you newspaper men an exhibition that will convert you all. The stock will go up for \$500 a share within two days after your articles appear."

"What is it worth now?" I ventured to ask.

"Five dollars a share—if any one wants to buy. But when our locomotive brings a train of cars from Philadelphia to New York at a cost of 10 cents, then you will believe in it, won't you? Not only that, but Mr. Keeley has so perfected his invention that, by running wires from his generator in Philadelphia, say, he can work all the engines in New York. It's the simplest thing in the world. Next month you will see the grandest evolution the world has ever known."

So it has been for ten years. It is always to happen next month, and so it will be until the public tires of it. For ten years Green has been collecting money from credulous persons, while Keeley tinkered at his absurd rattletrap. Green tells me that about \$900,000 in all has been subscribed, of which sum less than \$25,000 has gone to Keeley, the rest having been spent upon the machines. The directors now are Robert Baldwin, J. J. Smith, G. B. Collier, of Philadelphia; E. B. Hayes, F. G. Green, E. G. Randal, of the Erie railway, and W. W. Wright, all men who ought to know better. The New England rights are said to have been sold for \$50,000, a certain Mr. Rogers, of Worcester, having a large interest. The patients, Green says, are to be taken out next month—again the same story as for the last ten years, and young Deamain, Mr. Evans' son-in-law, has been retained, according to Green, to look after the interests of the company.

**Sporting News.**

CHICAGO, July 20.—The base ball record: Cleveland 5, New York 4; Detroit 3, Providence 7; Chicago 12, Boston 4. Other games: Chicago Union 1, Fort Wayne 7; St. Louis 11; Cincinnati 7; Baltimore 10; Athletic 9. The trotting races resulted as follows: Phallos won the 3:30 class race best time 1:01 1/4. The 2:20 pacing race was won by Richbell; best time 2:13 1/2. The third race, special purse; Johnson to beat best pacing record; time 2:11 1/2, the same as the best record.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 20.—The first race, 1/4 mile, Inconstant, first; time, 1:16. Two stakes for 2-year-olds 5 1/2 miles, Roville first; time 1:05 1/2. Barnegat stakes for 3-year-olds, 1 1/2 miles, Renegade first; time, 1:07 1/2. One mile, Bancroft first; time, 1:45. Sprint-class, short course, Charlie, record first; time 50 1/4.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—Mystic park races. In the 22nd class Contour took the year's best time 2:37 1/2. Class 25 (unfinished) —Magia and Spectres took two heats each; best time, 2:34 1/2.

**Tired of Being Made Targets of.**

ATHENS, July 20.—The colored people of this city held a mass meeting in regard to the shooting of Matthews by Chief Oliver. Resolutions were passed denouncing the reckless manner in which white officers shoot colored persons suspected of crime. The speeches were rather incendiary, but the burden pointed to the insertion of equal rights. A committee was appointed to see that a suit against Oliver was carried to final adjudication.

**World He Were Young Again.**

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Sun, in answering the question of a correspondent, "How old is S. J. Tilden?" says: According to the American Cyclopaedia, Mr. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., on Feb. 9, 1814. Accordingly, he is now 63 years and 5 months old. Would that he were only 59 and in perfect vigor!

## CONDENSED NEWS.

The empress of Germany is reported to be suffering from partial paralysis.

The cotton caterpillar is busily at work in the region of Selma, Alabama.

T. G. Fish, mayor of Racine, was fined in justice court for fast driving on the streets.

W. E. Chandler, in the last two ballots for senator from New Hampshire, received 73 and 74 votes.

There are four cases of small-pox in a colored family at Marshall, Mo. Their cabin is well quarantined.

The Democrats of Iowa are to have speeches during the campaign by Senator McDonald, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Gov. Gilkey.

The Irish rifermen won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon, making 1,000 against 1,050 by the Scotch team, and 1,504 by the Englishmen.

A boy on a farm near Milwaukee hid in the tall grass before a mowing machine to surprise his father, and suffered the amputation of a foot.

Crop reports for Ontario and Quebec place the yield of fall wheat at 73 per cent of an average crop, spring wheat and oats at 90, and rye at 83.

There were over 100 deaths from cholera in Africa. It has been decided to put a cordon around Alexandria to bar out refugees from infected districts.

The state central Republican committee of Virginia elected John F. Doxey chairman, and passed a resolution endorsing James G. Blaine for president.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest of the man who entered the farm house of N. W. Williamson, near Elsberry, Mo., and killed him with a double-barreled shotgun while asleep. A thousand dollars' reward is offered for the arrest of the assassin.

The chairman of the Republican state committee of Iowa, in answering the report of Gen. Weaver for a triangular debate in the coming campaign, declined to accede to the proposition.

Roland Swain, of Nashville, has been forced to take the bank ledger from the state treasurer's office to the residence of Col. Polk, the defaulter, for which he was given \$175 on the following day by a third party.

Strength to vigorously push a business study to study for a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. Do you desire strength? If you are broken down, have no energy, feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking Brown's Iron Bitters, a sure cure for dyspepsia, malaria, weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It acts on the blood, nerves and muscles and regulates every part of the system.

Mr. Justin Holden, Black Earth, Wis., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are the distinguishing chemist; says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

Mr. C. S. Douty, Omro, Wis., says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters greatly helped my stomach, and through my efforts over a hundred bottles have been sold."

## THE OHIO FIGHT.

A Buckeye Congressman on the Political Outlook—Congressman

Price, of Wisconsin, Talks National Politics.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Gen. J. S. Robinson, member of congress from the Ninth Ohio district, with his wife and daughter, is in the city, en route to the Rocky mountains. The general was met at the Grand Pacific hotel by a reporter and opened his mind freely upon the political situation generally. "I have been in politics a great many years," he said, "and I never saw the conditions more favorable for Republicans in Ohio. The Democrats are making the mistake of their lives in opposing the Scott's law, and they now begin to realize it. The leaders are feeling 'pretty blue' and privately express very little confidence in the result. It is so absurd for them to take such a stand. Why, in West Virginia, a Democratic strong-hold, the saloons are taxed \$500, and there is a penalty of \$3,000 for selling liquor to a minor. And they are liable for the whole amount of their bond for such an offense. In Tennessee, where local option prevails, there are actually some counties where it is impossible to get a drink for love or money. And the other day a party of us were riding through Rockford county, in Maryland, just west of Washington, when we ascertained that not a drop of liquor could be bought in the county seat. The landlord informed us that a druggist had sold a drink of whisky without a physician's prescription and had been fined \$500 for this offense, and that is a county that gives the Democratic ticket a majority of 1,000."

"Are the Germans in Ohio satisfied with the Scott law?"

"The greater number are satisfied. I have had correspondence with a number of leading Germans in different portions of the state, and they say that almost the entire delegation of last year will vote solidly with the Republicans as soon as the liquor legislation remains as it is."

"Who is prominently spoken of for president?"

"Arthur seems to be in the lead. He has become very popular in Ohio, and would be acceptable. He is the most honest man that I ever saw in the White House. He is frank and outspoken, and is not afraid to talk back at you. His administration is conducted on purely business principles, and is almost a model. Mr. Blaine is also very popular in Ohio. But if Sherman would consent to run he would have a stronger following than he had in 1880. But I understand that he will not run."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he will be a deadly fool man. The Germans are not going to sacrifice everything to the saloon interests, and, now that they have a law that suits them, they will be found where they belong in the Republican ranks."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he will be a deadly fool man. The Germans are not going to sacrifice everything to the saloon interests, and, now that they have a law that suits them, they will be found where they belong in the Republican ranks."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he will be a deadly fool man. The Germans are not going to sacrifice everything to the saloon interests, and, now that they have a law that suits them, they will be found where they belong in the Republican ranks."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he will be a deadly fool man. The Germans are not going to sacrifice everything to the saloon interests, and, now that they have a law that suits them, they will be found where they belong in the Republican ranks."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he will be a deadly fool man. The Germans are not going to sacrifice everything to the saloon interests, and, now that they have a law that suits them, they will be found where they belong in the Republican ranks."

"Who is the Democratic choice?"

"Thurman is talked of, and next to him McDonald. Thiel is very rarely spoken of as an available man."

"You feel pretty confident then that the Republicans will carry the state this fall?"

"The prospects were never brighter, and I think that Judge Foraker will be elected by a large majority. Judge Hoarley is a rather bitter pill for old-time Democrats to swallow. He has been a Republican, and everything, in fact, but a Democrat, and I tell you he is no more of a Democrat to-day than either you or I. He has gone into this matter with the expectation of having the entire liquor and German vote, but he



# THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

A new supply of photograph and autograph albums at Sutherland's.

Smokers can learn something to their advantage by calling at Heimstreet's.

You can get bargains in good goods, at John Mongan's on Main street.

Stylographic and gold pens at Sutherland's bookstore.

The electric stand lamps and founts on sale at Wheeck's, largest light ever produced from a kerosene burner. Never breaks chimneys, solid brass. Two Jewett's refrigerators left at special price.

New oriental collars at Mattie McCullagh and Co.'s.

Arnold's genuine ink in all size bottles at Sutherland's.

Insect poison, fly paper, Paris green, white hellebore, rat poison, chloride lime and copperas, at Croft & Whiton's.

The "smacks" cigars have won for themselves a state reputation, and are unequalled for quality. Ask for them.

The latest style in buttons, at Mattie McCullagh & Co.'s.

Smoke the "smacks" cigar.

In order to reduce stock, the Chicago stores for the next ten days will offer at a very low price, dry goods, embroideries—laces, collars, hose, hats, parasols, gloves and mitts, table linens and toweling, whito goods, tidiess, lace curtain goods. Also, big reduction in men's and boy's clothing, shirtings, hats and caps, tin, ware and glassware.

Paris green, warranted strictly pure, at Palmer & Stevens' drugstore.

New neck wear, at Mattie McCullagh & Co.'s.

Thomas' Electric Oil, sold and warranted by Prentiss & Evenson, druggists.

For SATE—160 acres of good farming land in Kingsbury county, Dakota, located on the line of the C. & N. W. railroad, 1½ miles south of the town of Iroquois. For terms and price, enquire at this office.

"Salicylica" for rheumatism, at Prentiss & Evenson's, opposite postoffice.

M. C. Smith will sell carpets next week cheaper than ever before sold in this country.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One 25-horse power engine, and one 35-horse power boiler; also, the evaporating apparatus; a good Madison No. 2 plantation mill, and 100 new syrup barrels. The above property was more or less damaged in the wind storm that visited the town of Newark the 9th of May, and will be sold at a great sacrifice.

C. K. ROSTAD, Manufacturers of pure sugar cane syrup, Oxfordville, Wis.

Dunbar's celebrated Bethesda water Stearns & Baker sole agents.

The best cigars, wines, whiskies, and liquors of all kinds at Croft & Whiton's.

Paris green, hellebore and insect powder, at Prentiss & Evenson's drugstore.

For laces of all kinds go to McKey & Bro.

Call at the Central carriage works on River street and examine their work, it can't be beat.

M. C. Smith will put on sale Monday morning, July 2, 200 dozen plain centered hemstitched colored bordered linen handkerchiefs at 12½ cents, the best bargain ever shown in this city, they beat any last week's sale and that is uncessary; also 100 dozen towels this day received from 10 to 20 cents, the best bargain ever seen in this city.

N. K. Brown's Essence ginger at Prentiss & Evenson's, opposite postoffice.

Those intending to paint should not fail to use the old reliable rubber paint, the best in the market. Sold only by Palmer & Stevens.

For the best 50 cent corset in the city, go to McKey & Bro.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by Prentiss & Evenson, opposite the postoffice.

Croft & Whiton keep fruit syrups for soda water also Saratoga water by the glass.

A great variety of shades in ready mixed paints of the very best quality. Call and get a can at Stearns & Baker's.

W. H. Ashcraft keeps on hand all sizes of the Jackson refrigerator which by a recent trial proved the best.

Call and see the large and elegant line of chamber suits of all styles, at W. H. Ashcraft's, 22 West Milwaukee Street.

FOUND AT LAST.—The place to have your old furniture repaired and upholstered and mattresses renovated, is at R. H. Morris', opposite Myers opera house

For Sale.

Three very desirable residence lots about 40x132, on North Jackson street adjoining E. G. Fifield. Also two lots in rear of same about 60x132 on North Franklin street.

DRUCK & HARNER, Smith & Jeckman's block.

For custom made parlor suits, patent rockers, easy chairs, and lounges at reasonable prices, go to R. H. Morris, East Milwaukee street.

For parlors fancy and plain, go to McKey & Bro.

If you wish to buy city property or Rock county farms, or sell city property or Rock county farms call on or communicate with H. H. Blanchard. Read his real estate ad in another column.

Brund's medicated wood feathers are giving universal satisfaction wherever used. They are cheaper, healthier, better than any other filling for beds. For sale by Saubora & Canniff.

## Briefs.

—Heavy rain storm this morning.

—The court house was a dull place for news items to day.

—Mr. G. T. Stevens, of Conoverville, Indiana, is in the city on a short visit.

—Dr. W. M. Rockwood, and Supt. Conant, of the county poor farm, were in the city to-day.

—Nearly all of the Chicago excursionists returned home last evening. A few stragglers were left behind.

—Ald. C. A. Potter did not start on his western trip yesterday as intended, but left on the noon train to-day.

—Mr. Frank Marqusee, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, is home for a short visit to his family and friends.

—The office front of the old Farmers' mill, opposite the postoffice, has been greatly improved in appearance by a coat of black paint.

—Mr. E. H. Bennett is making some important improvements on his block on West Milwaukee street, recently occupied by Mr. Hemming.

—The operators in Janesville are not on a strike. They would like to have their wages increased, but do not belong to the brotherhood.

—Hon. W. E. Mason, district attorney of Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, is visiting our city, the guest of Dr. Wm. H. Judd, of the second ward.

—City Clerk Chirico issued, up to two o'clock this afternoon, twenty-five licenses for that number of dogs to run at large—each wearing a municipal tag.

—Walter Pember, son of under-Sheriff R. T. Pember, of Jobstown, is very sick with inflammation of the bowels. He is well cared for by his brother, Dr. Frank Pember.

—Our board of trade are without the usual dispatches from Chicago, owing to the fact that the wires are out of order. No report had been received up to one o'clock this afternoon.

—An individual who has been loafing around town for a day or two, without any visible means of support, was ordered to leave the city this morning by Marshal Hogan, and he left.

—Mr. John Jackman, of Fort Atkinson, is in the city this afternoon, looking as pale and hasty as he did a quarter of a century ago, and his many friends in Janesville are glad to see him looking so well.

—The opinion is gaining ground that the horses stolen from Mr. Summer Park on the night of July 7th, will not be recovered, that is right away. All track of the stolen property was lost on the following Monday at Gordon Prairie, Illinois.

—The river is quite low—the lowest it has been for many months, but there is a fair supply of water for power purposes.—*Beloit Free Press*. That is about the condition of Rock river at this point. The water continued to run over the upper dam, but in a very thin sheet.

—Mr. Lafayette Smith, the owner of the well-known pacer Richball, that won the race in Chicago yesterday, formerly lived in this city. He made \$7000 at the race on Thursday, and then sold Richball for \$10,000. Mr. Smith now lives at Maryville, Missouri.

—Mr. C. F. Dano, the general agent of German-American hail insurance company, is in the city, stopping at the Grand hotel. Mr. Dano has been visiting the track of the recent wind storm in Dano county, and we hear that his company has paid the furner of that section over \$3,000 for losses by the elements.

—Individuals, willing to contribute any sum of money for the improvement of the corn exchange square are requested to leave their autographs at the either Stearns & Baker's drug store, Frank Shaler & Co's drug store, or at the City Bakery, of J. A. Deniston's. The little triangle will be improved and all are cordially invited to step up and contribute such sum as they see fit for the improvement fund.

—The ordinance, if there be one, compelling property owners to destroy obnoxious weeds adjacent to their premises, should be enforced. In several localities in this city, these are encroaching upon the side walks, making it very uncomfortable to pedestrians who chance to run in them, especially if they have on summer clothing. The full blown daisies too, are not very pleasant to wade through especially after a shower, or in the morning, when a heavy dew is on. The question of destroying these obnoxious weeds should be referred to the highway, street and bridge committee.

—Mrs. E. B. Heimstreet has recently finished the decoration of a large mirror, the framework being ornamented with apple blossoms done in oil. It is one of the most elaborately decorated mirrors in the city, and the work is remarkably well done. Mrs. Heimstreet is also engaged in decorating a full dinner set, twelve plates of which are already done, and the work on them shows much industry and artistic taste. Mrs. J. F. Hart has also lately executed in oil, a group of strawberries from nature, which is admirably well done as to merit special mention. All these attractive pieces of art can be seen in the windows of Mr. Heimstreet's drugstore.

—The weather.

REPORTED BY PRENTISS & EVENSON, METEOROLOGISTS.

At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 61 degrees above zero. Raining with southwesterly wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 76 degrees above. Cloudy, with a south wind. For the corresponding hours one year ago the register was 60 and 76 degrees above zero.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for to-day:

Upper lake region—falling barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature, southeasterly winds, fair weather in southern portions, partly cloudy weather and local rains in northern portions.

For parlors fancy and plain, go to McKey & Bro.

If you wish to buy city property or Rock county farms, or sell city property or Rock county farms call on or communicate with H. H. Blanchard. Read his real estate ad in another column.

## The Corn Exchange Square Again.

The question as to the ownership of that piece of ground known as the corn exchange square having been disputed by the parties who are interested in making the improvements mentioned in last evening's Gazette, we went through the records this morning, to satisfy ourselves. We find in the abstract books of Mr. J. H. Balch, the record of Smith, Bailey & Stones' addition to Janesville, under date of May 14th, 1844, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds on Aug. 31st, 1844. In this record there occurs this sentence—"There is one public square, it being that piece of land bounded by Milwaukee and Franklin streets and the Madison road." John J. Pease was the surveyor.

Section one of the city charter provides that the common council "shall have full control and power over and management of all streets, alleys, lanes and public grounds in said city," etc., which would indicate that the city is the rightful owner of the property in question. But we did not stop here. We interviewed City Attorney E. M. Hyzer on the subject, and he immediately turned to a decision of our state supreme court, which settled this point. This action was brought by the City of Janesville, Randall Williams, David W. Izzard and several others. The relief sought was, that defendants might be perpetually restrained from erecting or maintaining any building on the premises described in the complaint and alleged to have been dedicated to the public use as a public square; that buildings already placed thereon by the defendants might be removed; that Smith might be perpetually restrained from leasing any part of said premises; and that the same might be adjudged to be a public square. The substance of the pleadings is stated in the opinion. The circuit court, upon the pleadings alone (after denying a motion to dismiss the complaint as to all the plaintiffs except the city) rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, granting the relief sought; from which the defendants appealed.

This decision was rendered by the supreme court, Cole, J., in which the whole question of ownership and control of that particular piece of ground is settled, giving the same to the city. But it seems that the square must be kept open for the benefit of the property owners adjoining the same—Justice Cole closes his long opinion as follows: 22d Wis. 602.

"But possession and ownership in the land are not distinctly denied. And in other parts of the answer it is admitted that the plaintiffs have buildings fronting on the triangular piece of ground which is claimed to be a public square, and it is alleged that these buildings encroach upon the square or Madison road. Thus it is admitted that they own these buildings and are in possession of them. For the purpose of having access to those buildings, they have a right to insist that the square dedicated to the public shall be kept open for their benefit.

"But, my dear," exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping her work and hustling up to the glass to arrange her hair. "What did he come to day for? Don't he know it's wash day?"

"He came for dinner," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, closing the door carefully and approaching his wife with a broad grin on his visage. "Say, my dear, Specklewole's down stairs in the parlor. He has come to take dinner with us!"

"Great gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping her work and hustling up to the glass to arrange her hair. "What did he come to day for? Don't he know it's wash day?"

"He came for dinner," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, turning purl around the hips. "What d'ye'pose he came for, to be washed? What's wash day got to do with it? Think the man can be soaked in a tub and hung over the clothes line with a measly wooden pie astride the small of his back? Well, he didn't, he came for grub, and you want to hustle around and get it pretty lively for him, or I'll begin to serve up things myself before long!"

"But, my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Spoopendyke, dropping her work and hustling up to the glass to arrange her hair. "There serve up the clothes!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, who had hitherto forgotten the day of the week when he invited his friend, and now wanted his wife to get out of the scrape somehow, and at the same time not let him down with Specklewole. "Just put the clothes on a platter and set 'em before him!"

"You don't imagine he would want to eat the clothes, do you?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, innocently.

"Just try him!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, enraged at the idea of being taken literally. "Just try him and sling in some of the natural grace you always put on at the table!" Mr. Specklewole, having some of this friezeed petticoat?" and Mr. Spoopendyke held out the legs of his trousers as a woman held her skirts and waltzed around the room. "Mr. Specklewole, have a little of this poached night-shirt? Now, Mr. Specklewole, do try one of those fried socks, and a slice of the pillow sham! Dear Mr. Specklewole, pray let me help you to a piece of this shirt and a pair of stuffed cuffs! I made them myself, and though they are not as good as— that's the way to do it!" continued Mr. Spoopendyke, suddenly concluding his remarks with a war whoop, and presenting himself before his wife all out of breath. "Think you've got that bill of fare all right? See your way to a successful dinner party now?"

"There's some cold shad, downstairs; and I think there is a raw ham in the cellar," rummaged Mrs. Spoopendyke, regarding her husband with a startled look of inquiry, as if asking if he thought Specklewole would mind the meat being raw and the fish a trifle cold.

"That's what he wants!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Bring forth the shad that froze to death in the house of Spoopendyke! Produce the ham with a crumpled horn that milked the shad that froze to death in the house of Spoopendyke! Develop the measly banquet and let joy be unconfined! Ain't you got any more sense than a bung-hole? Think I'm going to bring the aristocracy, or rather the aristos, down on dead fish and live hogs? How long are you going to let that man sit down stairs in a state of starvation? Where's that roast beef I brought home the other day?"

"I think we ate all the day it came home," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Do you mean that roast with the queer little sticks in it?"

"The same," replied Mr. Spoopendyke, nervously for a moment. "Did we eat the sticks? Am I to understand that there is not one little dogged stick left of all that affluent luxuriosness? Lift the impenetrable veil of the shrinking sticks," he yelled, as it dawned on him that Specklewole was in the parlor waiting to be fed, and that the social problem was no nearer solution than when he started. "Let us unravel the mystery that hangs like a pall over the fate of the unhappy sticks, that they may come forth and nourish Specklewole," and in the excess of his emotion Mr. Spoopendyke gasped for breath, and resting his hands on his knees, looked as if he were inviting his wife to a little game of leap-frog.

"There's some lettuce in the house, and I bought some strawberries to-day, and I could cook the steak I had saved over for breakfast," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke coming out triumphantly from the kitchen. "And I will put on my new wine colored satin, and we will give him a nice supper."

"Going to put that wine colored satin on the shad or the ham?" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, who had a man's idea that a dinner is not a dinner until it is roasted. "Think I brought that man upstairs to six o'clock in the afternoon to take breakfast? Get some kind of a notion that cold fish, raw ham, worm lettuce, green strawberries and a fried cow are going to satisfy the cravings of a man who has just won a lot of dinner," but here Mr. Spoopendyke stopped short. The last revelation was unintentional.

"Was it a bet... dear?" asked Mrs.

sumptuous. This unequalled remedy for coughs, colds and consumption, whooping cough, croup and all throat and lung diseases, subdues and conquers these troubles speedily, safely and thoroughly. Trial bottles free, of Stearns & Baker.

**A Summer Trip to the Lowlands of Scotland.**

Being a dissolving view entertainment at Lepine's hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 24th and 25th. Change of programme each evening. By aid of one of the finest oxy-hydrogen stereoscopes, enlarging photographic views up to 35 feet square, some of the most interesting portions of Scotland lowlands, will be exhibited. Every view which is photographed from nature is dissolved into its successor—thus leaving a view always before the audience. The entertainment will be opened by the views of Brooklyn Bridge—in course of